

Population Characteristics

Metropolitan Population

The City of Milwaukee's population declined by five percent (31,114 persons) between 1990 and 2000. This compares with a loss of just two percent between 1980 and 1990, and an eleven percent loss between 1970 and 1980. During the 1970 to 2000 period, the metropolitan population increased by about 100,000 persons. Nearly all of that growth took place outside Milwaukee County as Table 1 shows.

Table 1
Total Population
Milwaukee Metropolitan Area
1970 to 2000

County	1970		1980		1990		2000	
	Population	Percent	Population	Percent	Population	Percent	Population	Percent
Milwaukee	1,054,249	75.1%	964,988	69.1%	959,275	67.0%	940,164	62.6%
City of Milwaukee	717,372	68.0%	636,295	65.9%	628,088	65.5%	596,974	63.5%
Suburbs	336,877	32.0%	328,693	34.1%	331,187	34.5%	343,190	36.5%
Ozaukee	54,421	3.9%	66,981	4.8%	72,831	5.1%	82,317	5.5%
Washington	63,839	4.5%	84,848	6.1%	95,328	6.7%	117,493	7.8%
Waukesha	231,365	16.5%	280,326	20.1%	304,715	21.3%	360,767	24.0%
Total	1,403,874	100.0%	1,397,143	100.0%	1,432,149	100.0%	1,500,741	100.0%

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census

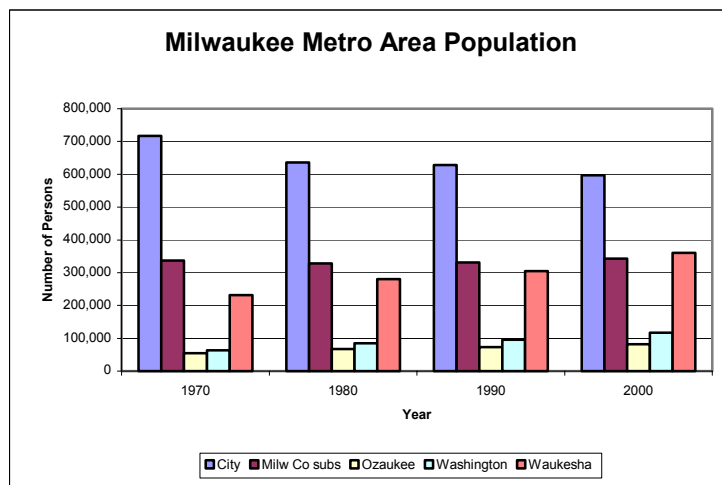
Each of the three suburban counties experienced significant growth. In 2000 the population of Waukesha County exceeded the population of suburban Milwaukee County for the first time.

Some suburban growth was probably due to the movement of persons from the City of Milwaukee to the suburbs.

Currently available census data isn't detailed enough to estimate how much suburban growth occurred because persons moved from the City. Census data does tell us that the cities of Milwaukee and Waukesha traded about 2,000 persons between 1995 and 2000.

Approximately 30,000 persons moved into the City of Milwaukee from the suburban

parts of the metro area, not including the city of Waukesha. Just over 20,000 of those persons lived in suburban Milwaukee County in 1995. About 75,000 persons moved to the suburban part of the metro area from Milwaukee or Waukesha. It's likely the many of those movers lived in the City of Milwaukee in 1995.



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Net migration can be estimated using recent census data with births and deaths occurring to area residents between censuses. As Table 2 shows, approximately 92,000 more persons moved out of the City than into it during the 1990s. There was less out migration during the 1980s, but more during the 1970s. Milwaukee's manufacturing economy suffered during the 1980s, perhaps making it difficult for households to move to more expensive housing in the suburbs. The remainder of Milwaukee County experienced net in migration for the first time since the 1960s during the 1990s. The three suburban counties experienced net in migration through out the period.

Table 2
Natural Growth and Net Migration
Milwaukee Metropolitan Area
1960 to 2000

	City of Milwaukee	Rest of Milwaukee County	Three Suburban Counties	Total Area
1970 population	717,372	336,877	349,625	1,403,874
1970 to 1980 natural growth	48,564	12,226	29,972	90,762
1970 to 1980 estimated net migration	-129,724	-20,325	52,556	-97,493
1980 population	636,212	328,778	432,153	1,397,143
1980 to 1990 natural growth	59,098	9,225	32,965	101,288
1980 to 1990 estimated net migration	-67,222	-6,816	7,756	-66,282
1990 population	628,088	331,187	472,874	1,432,149
1990 to 2000 natural growth	60,554	3,597	29,700	93,851
1990 to 2000 estimated net migration	-91,668	8,406	58,003	-25,259
2000 population	596,974	343,190	560,577	1,500,741

Natural growth is the total number of births to area residents minus the number of area residents who died between censuses.

Estimated net migration is the difference between the 1970 population plus 1970 to 1980 natural growth and the 1980 census population. Same method used for 1980 to 1990 and 1990 to 2000 estimates

Source: U. S. Bureau of the Census, Wisconsin Department of Health and Family Services.

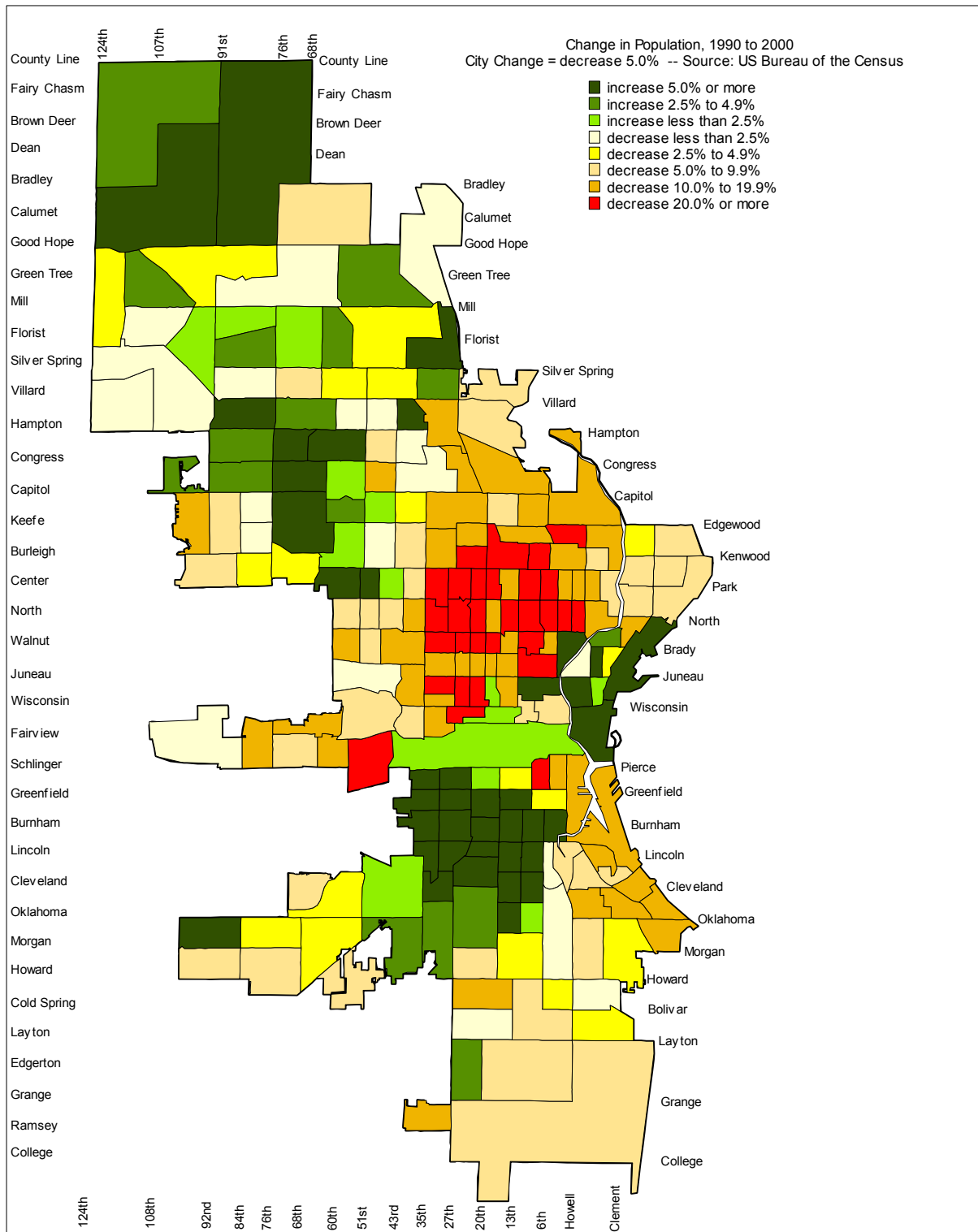
City of Milwaukee Population

Although the City lost five percent of its 1990 population, some parts of the City experienced gains. Map 1 shows 1990 to 2000 population change by census tract. The area south of the Valley and west of I-94 and the north side between Lisbon and Fond du Lac experienced gains as younger families replaced older households. The lower east side and the downtown had gains because of new housing units. Some tracts near the City limits had population increases because of new construction. Central city tracts recorded losses due to housing unit demolition. Tracts nearer the City limits that lost population did so because households became smaller as residents aged.

Milwaukee's east side along with parts of the central city are the most densely populated as shown by Map 2. The east side and the area west of downtown have mostly multifamily buildings. Other tracts with relatively high population density are developed with single family and

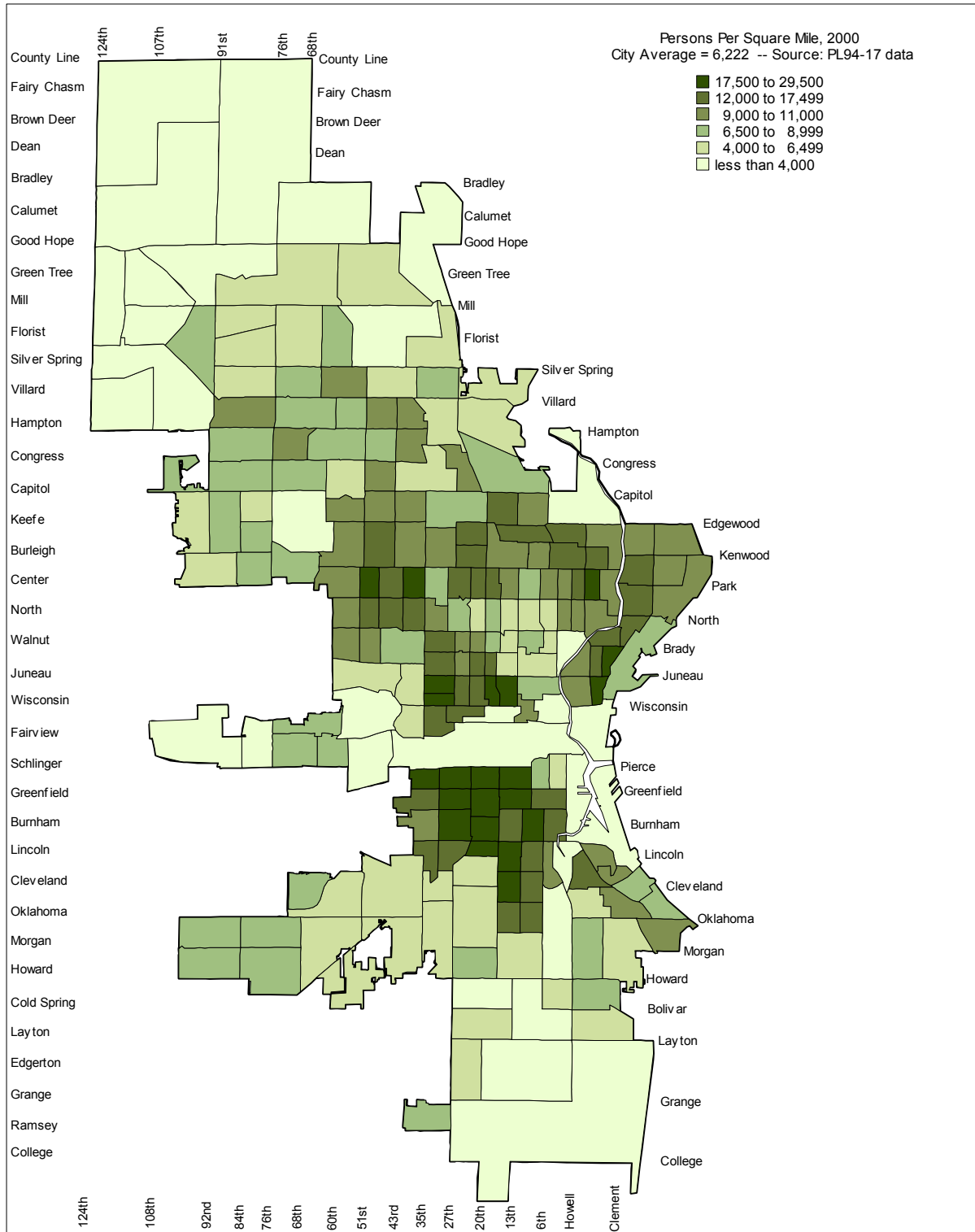
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duplex buildings on small urban lots in areas that include little non residential development. The high density tracts on the south side also had recent population increases.



Map 1 – Change in Population 1990 to 2000

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Map 2 – Persons per Square Mile, 2000

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Race, Hispanic Origin

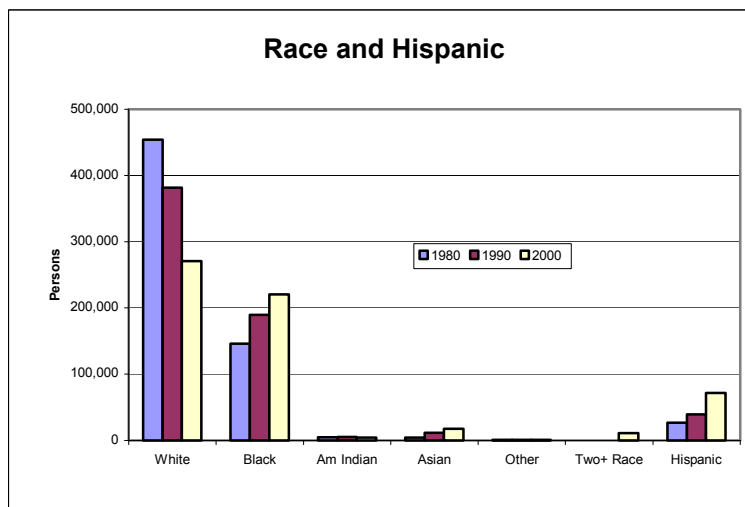
Milwaukee became a minority majority city during the 1990s. The Milwaukee metropolitan area continues to be segregated. Forty percent of the metropolitan population lives in the City: 85 percent of the area's minorities live in the City. Fully 95 percent of the area's African Americans, 75 percent of the area's Hispanics, but only about 60 percent of the other racial minorities live in the City.

Table 3 summarizes the racial and Hispanic characteristics of the City's population. The data for 2000 is not comparable with previous censuses because persons were permitted to indicate more than one race in 2000. About two percent of the City's population indicated more than one race.

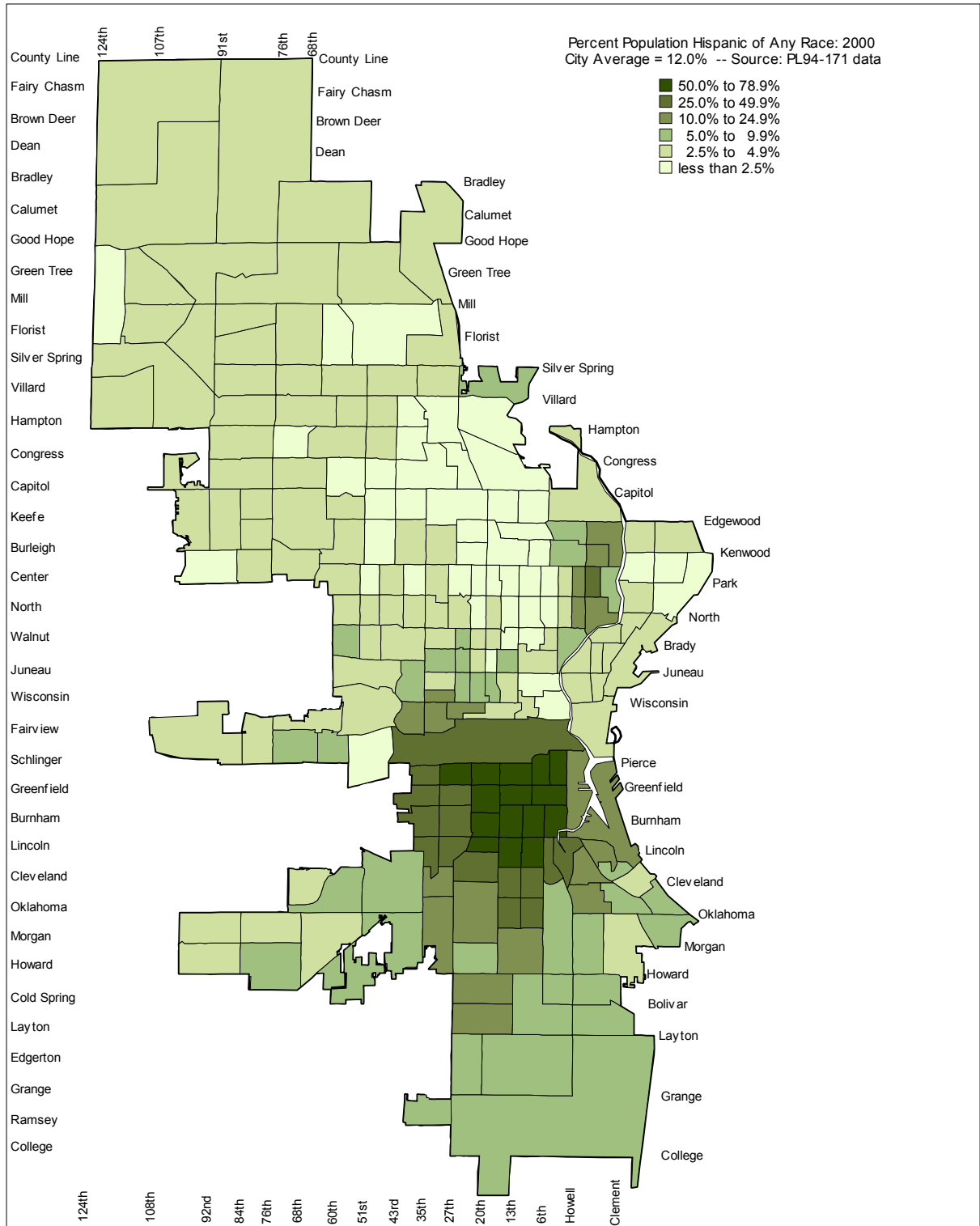
Table 3
Population by Race and Hispanic Origin
City of Milwaukee
1980 to 2000

Race, Hispanic	1980		1990		2000	
	Population	Percent	Population	Percent	Population	Percent
Hispanic	26,487	4.2%	39,409	6.3%	71,646	12.0%
Not Hispanic	609,725	95.8%	588,679	93.7%	525,328	88.0%
White	453,970	71.4%	381,714	60.8%	270,989	45.4%
African American	145,850	22.9%	189,408	30.2%	220,432	36.9%
American Indian	4,859	0.8%	5,213	0.8%	4,313	0.7%
Asian or Pacific Islander	4,239	0.7%	11,429	1.8%	17,561	2.9%
Other race	807	0.1%	915	0.1%	978	0.2%
Two or more races*					11,055	2.1%
Total	636,212	100.0%	628,088	100.0%	596,974	100.0%
*2000 census only						
Source: 1980, 1990, 2000 census						

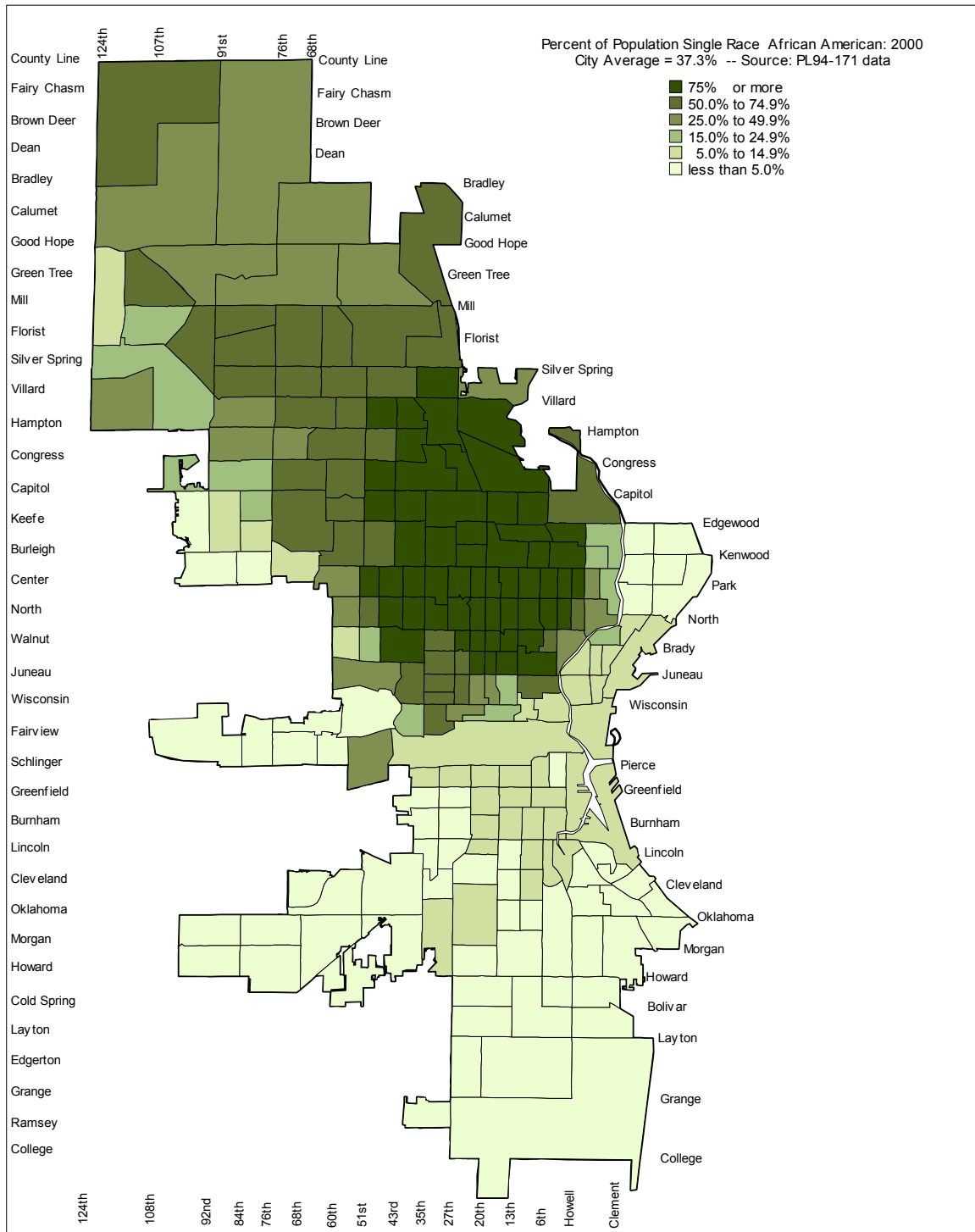
Each of the minority groups increased during the 1990s except American Indians. Maps 3, 4, 5, and 6 show the percentage of Hispanic, African American, American Indian, and Asian-Pacific Islanders by census tract respectively. (Note the same color represents different numeric categories on each map.) The maps show that each group is concentrated in different locations in Milwaukee. The area west of downtown is the only area that has a mix of racial and Hispanic persons.



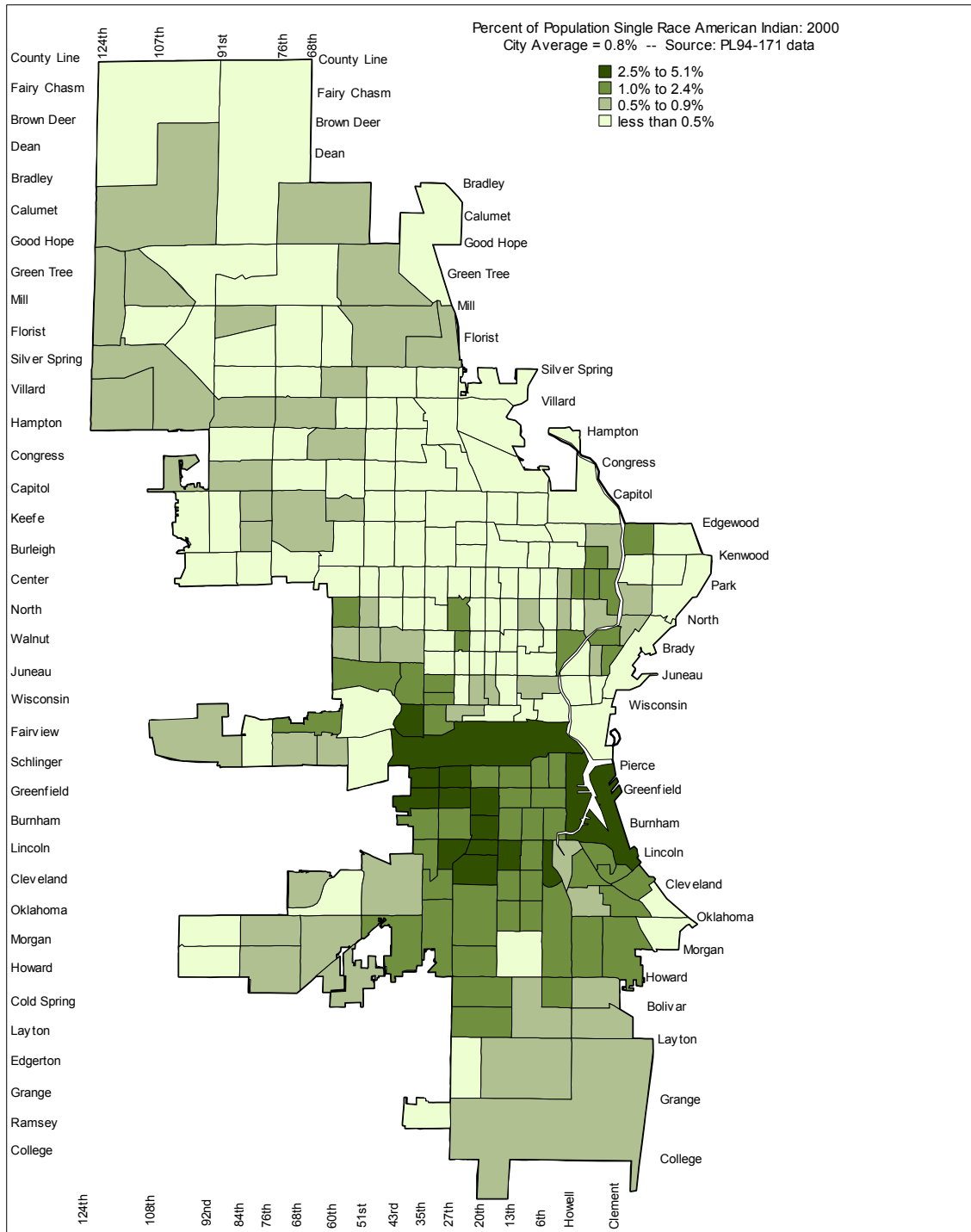
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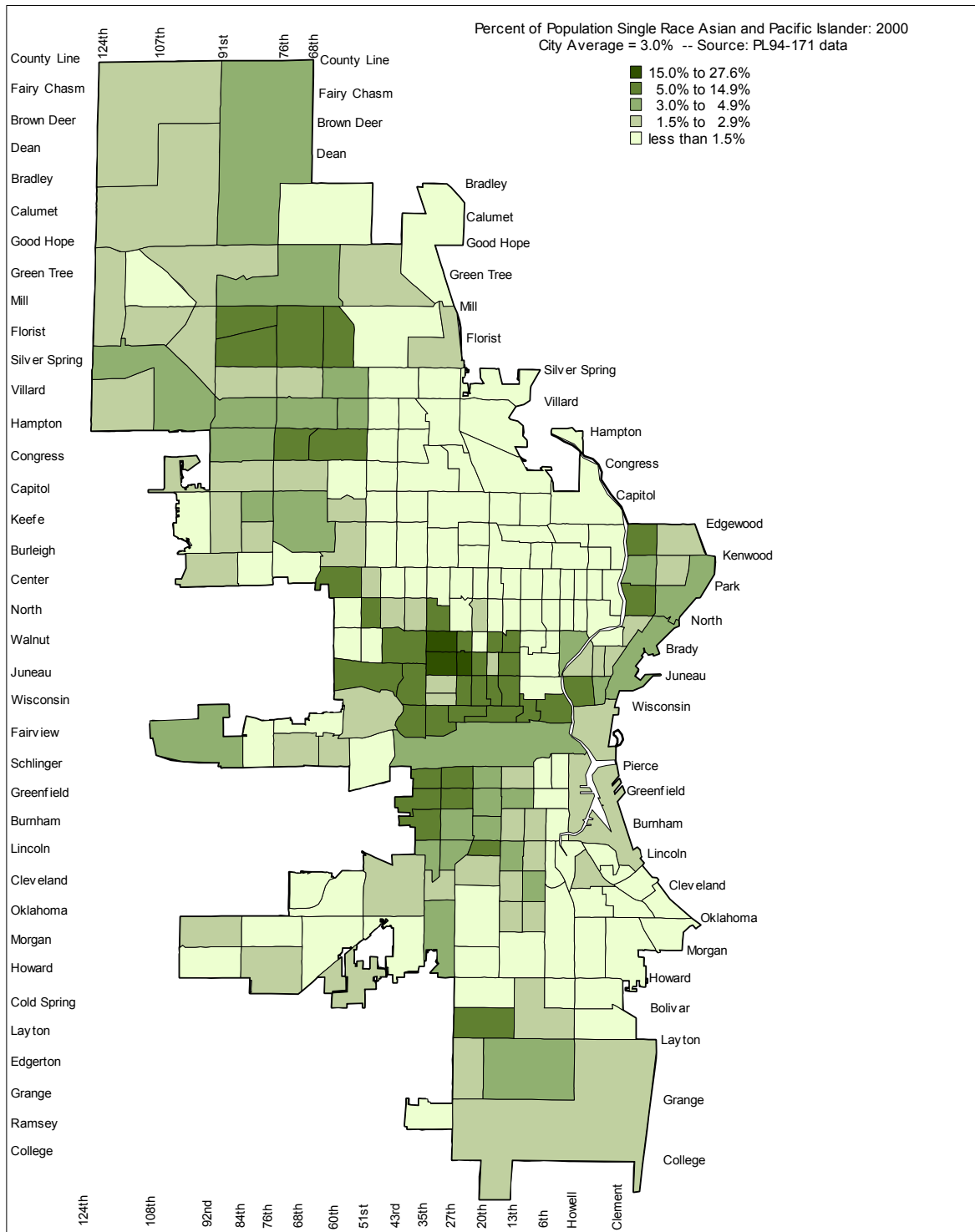
Map 3 – Percent Population Hispanic, 2000



Map 4 – Percent Population African American, 2000



Map 5 – Percent Population American Indian, 2000



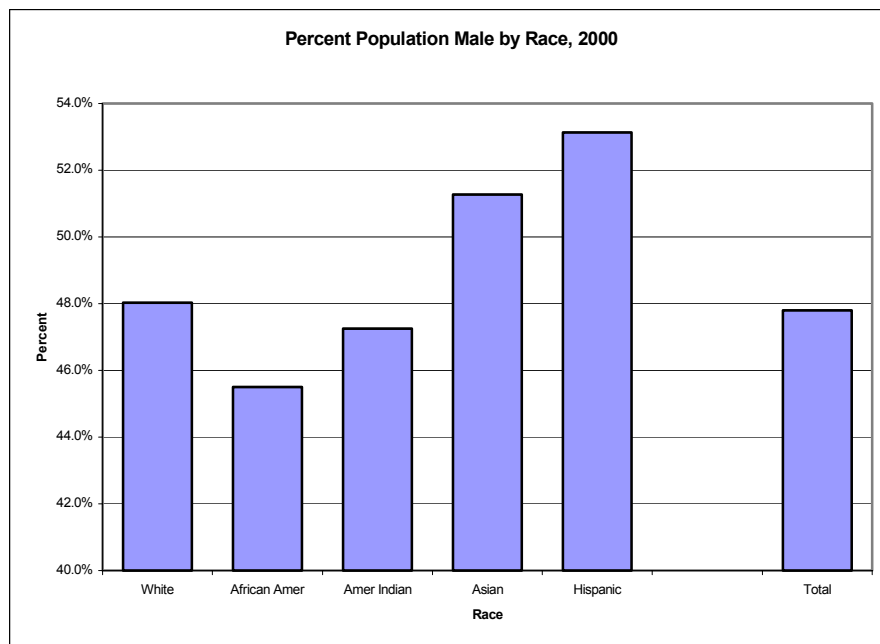
Map 6 – Percent Population Asian or Pacific Islander, 2000

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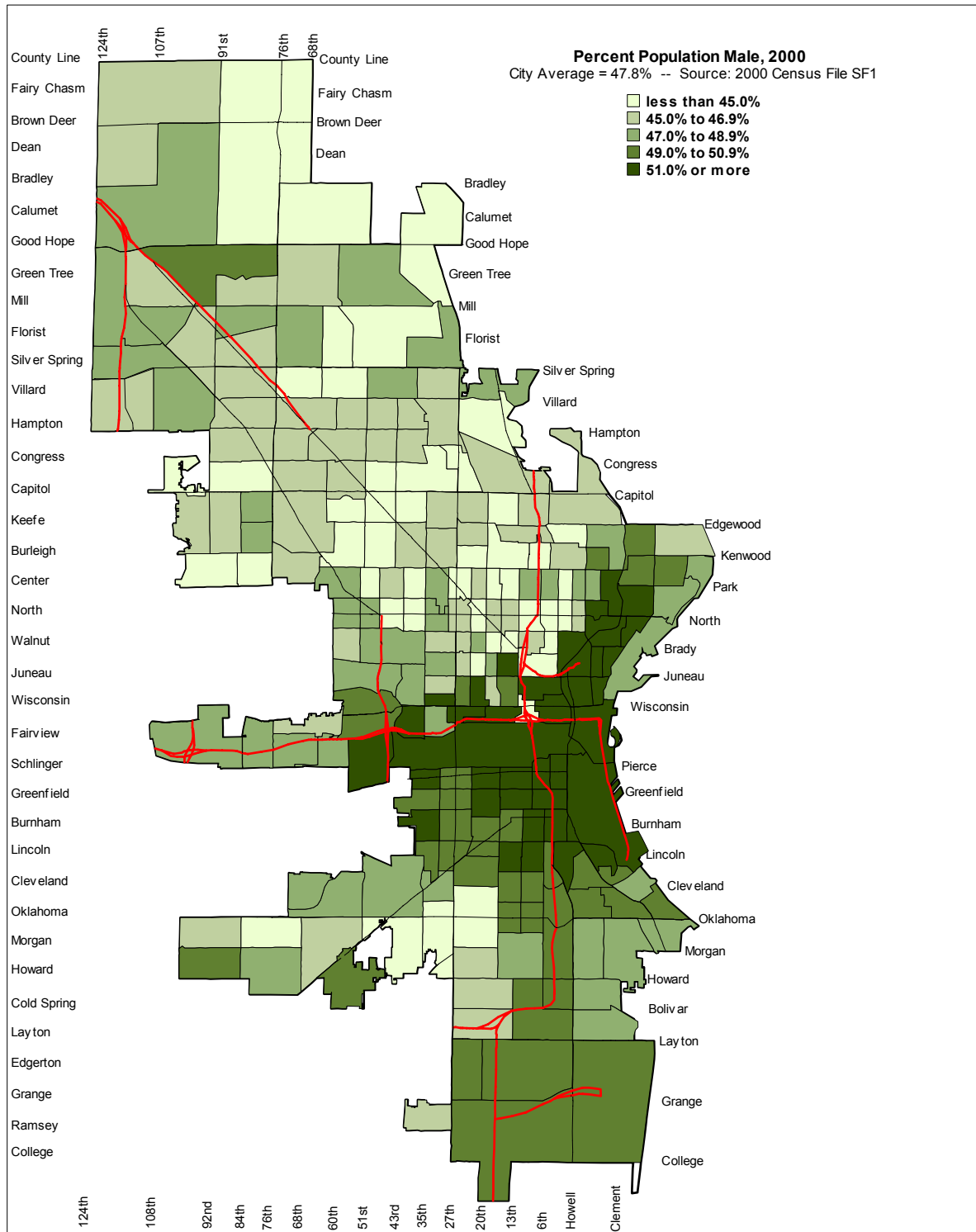
Some minority residents were foreign born. Nearly eight percent of the City's 2000 population was foreign born. About 24,300 were born in Latin America; 12,100 were born in Asia. This implies that one-third of the City's Hispanics and almost seventy percent of the City's Asians were born outside the United States. Both groups may have difficulty speaking English and adjusting to a different culture.

Sex

Just under half of the City's residents were males, 47.8%. The percentage male varied by racial group. African Americans had the lowest percentage male, Hispanics the highest. The percentage may be lower among African Americans because African American males are more likely to be under counted by the census. City white residents were older than other



racial groups; older residents are more likely to be females. Asians and Hispanic groups included recent immigrants. Males will often immigrate prior the rest of the family. Map 7 indicates the percentage of males. Area nearest the downtown, along the Milwaukee River and on the south side including and surrounding Walker's Point had the highest ratio of males to females. The south side includes Hispanic persons. The downtown and River areas are predominately white, however.



Map 7 – Percent Population Male, 2000

Age

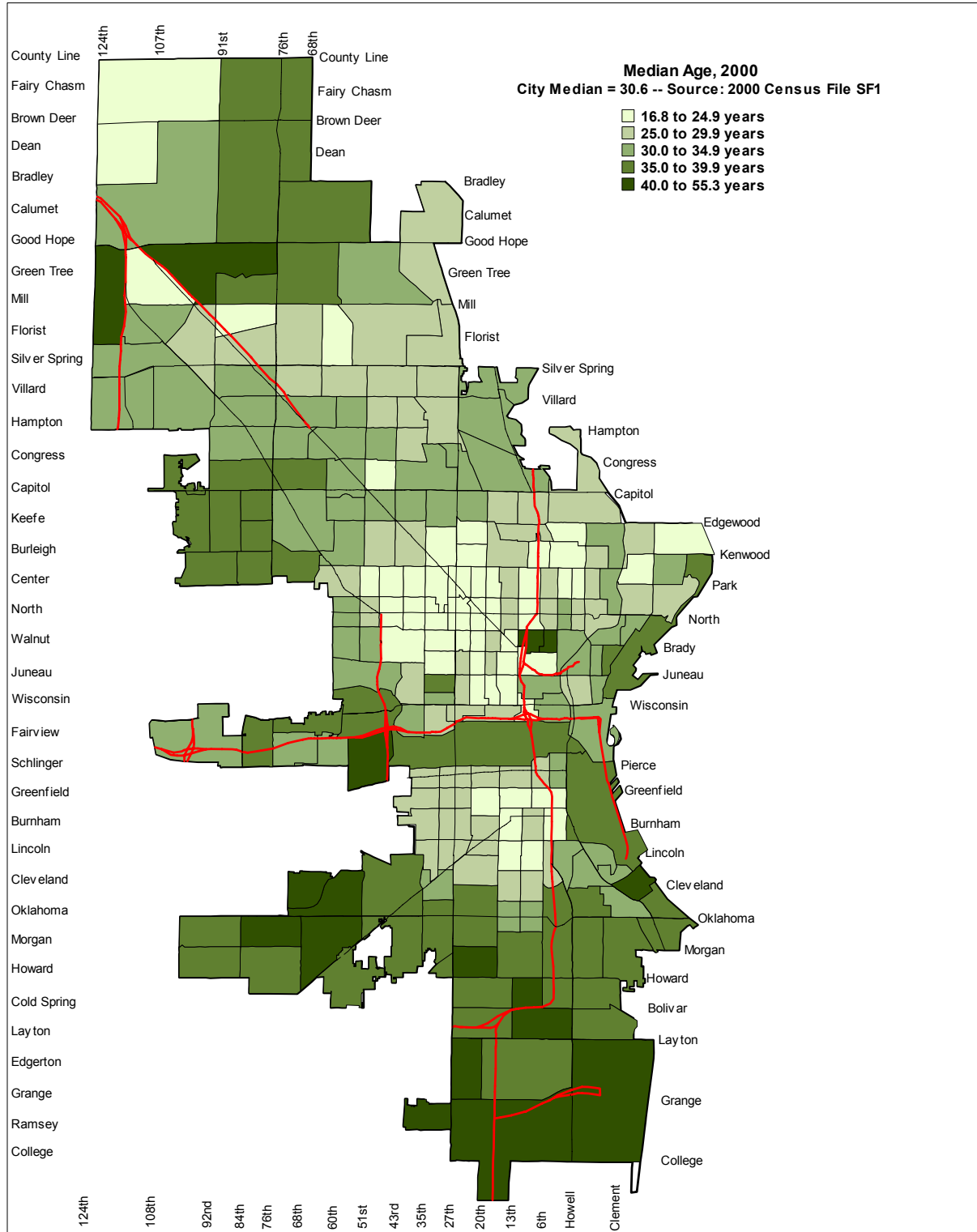
Milwaukee's median age increased slightly between 1990 and 2000, from 30.3 years to 30.6 years. This increase was much smaller than the one observed during the 1980s. Map 8 shows median age by census tract in 2000. Median ages were lowest in the tracts that surround the central part of the City, several northwest side tracts, and the tracts surrounding the universities. The majority of persons living near the universities are in the 18 to 24 year age group, there are more children living in the remaining areas with low median ages.

Table 4

**Population by Age
City of Milwaukee
1980 to 2000**

Age	1980		1990		2000	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
under 5	49,771	7.8%	54,276	8.6%	47,545	8.0%
5 to 17	122,095	19.2%	117,864	18.8%	123,439	20.7%
18 to 24	97,657	15.3%	76,602	12.2%	72,849	12.2%
25 to 34	110,922	17.4%	119,072	19.0%	94,451	15.8%
35 to 44	56,218	8.8%	84,407	13.4%	85,792	14.4%
45 to 54	59,058	9.3%	49,499	7.9%	68,351	11.4%
55 to 64	61,169	9.6%	48,223	7.7%	39,424	6.6%
65 and older	79,322	12.5%	78,145	12.4%	65,123	10.9%
Total	636,212	100.0%	628,088	100.0%	596,974	100.0%
Median age	28.7		30.3		30.6	

The number of persons increased in the 5 to 17 and the 35 to 54 year age groups despite an overall decrease in population. Table 4 indicates the number of persons in each age group since 1980. The big increase in the 45 to 54 year age group is due to the aging of persons born during the post World War II baby boom. Fewer persons were born during World War II and the depression that preceded it, hence the decline of persons in the 55 to 64 age group. The decline in persons in this age group and the older age groups implies less demand for housing units designed for elderly persons over the next ten years. There could be more demand for amenities that permit older persons to age in their existing units, however.

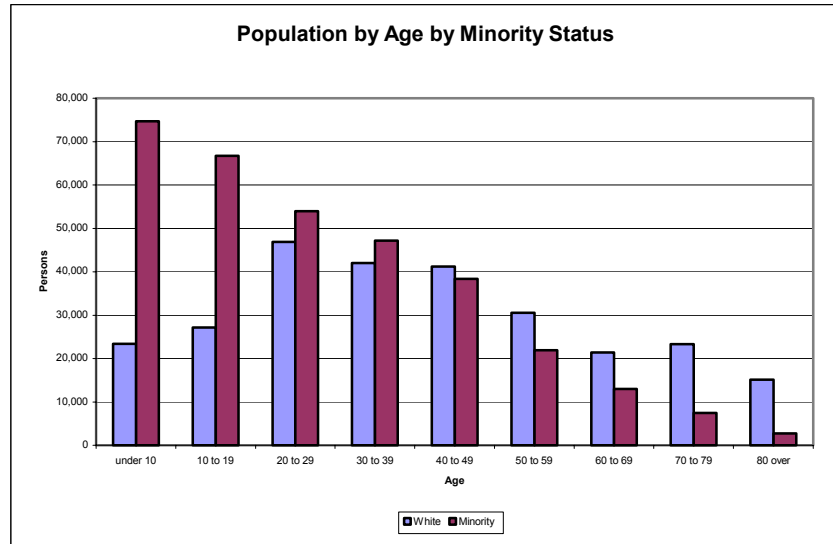


Map 8 – Median Age, 2000

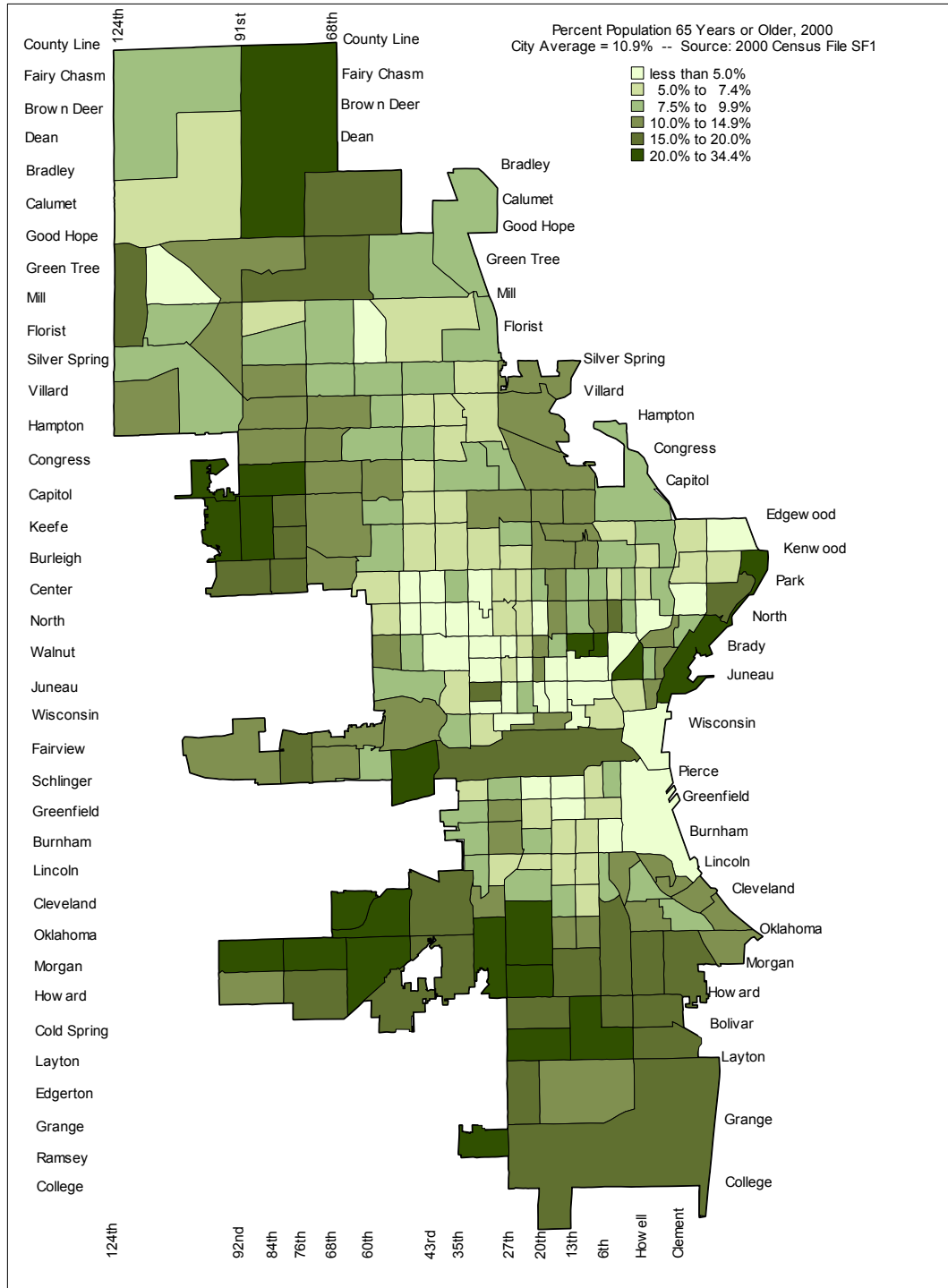
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Map 9 shows the number of persons 65 and older in 2000. Most older residents lived nearest the City limits. The few central city tracts with higher percentages have developments designed for elderly residents. Milwaukee's minority residents were less likely to be elderly than its white residents. The graph shows that the majority of children in the City belong to a minority group. White residents formed the majority of the City's older residents.

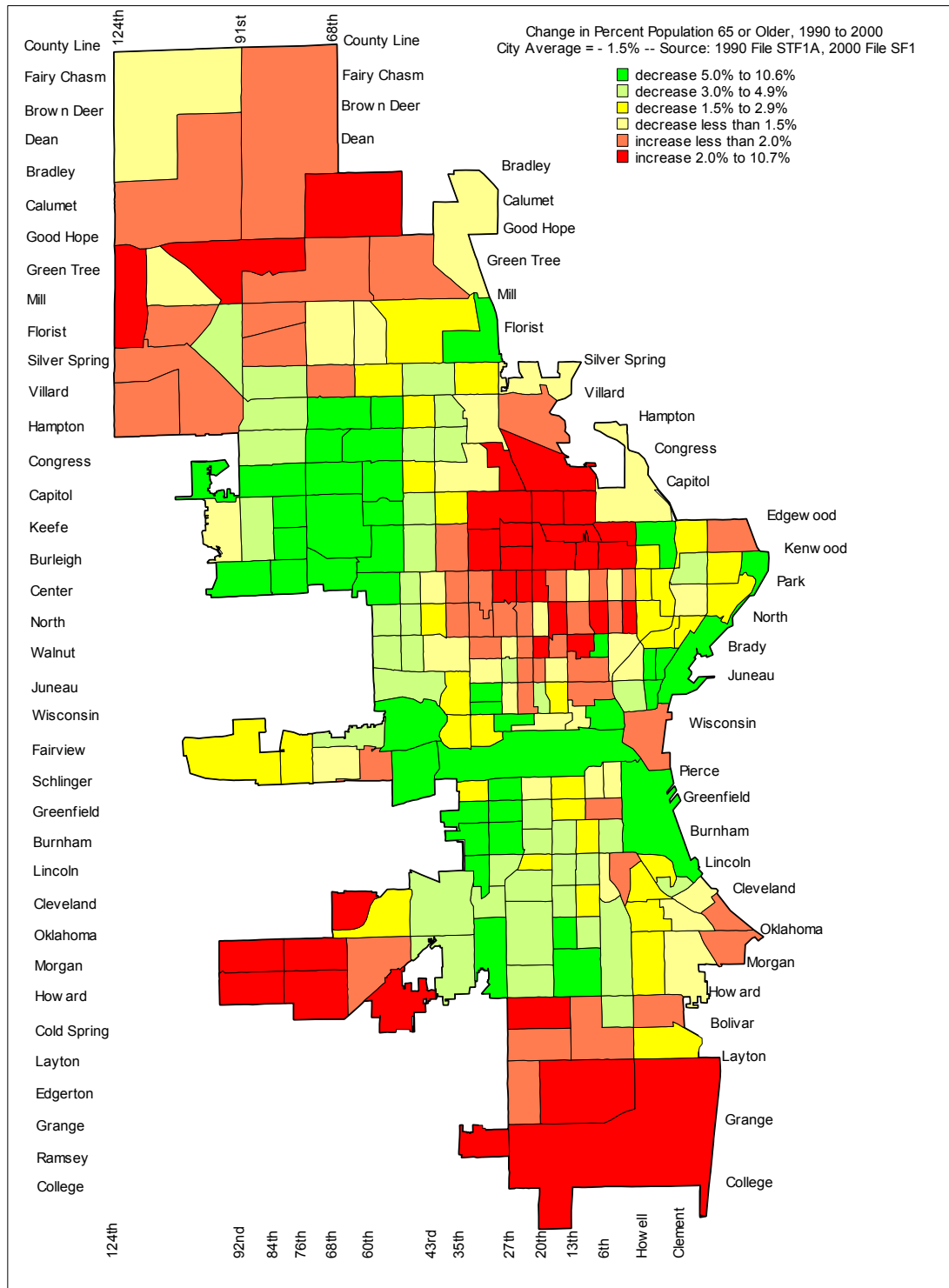
Map 10 shows the change in the percent of population 65 and older between 1990 and 2000. The largest increases were in areas nearest the City limits. These areas were developed during the 1960s and 1970s. Many of the tracts with decreases in older residents saw a turnover to younger families during the 1990s. Those tracts that experienced an increase in older



residents are likely to experience a similar turnover in the next ten or 15 years. For the first time an aging of African American residents is shown by the area to the north of the central part of Milwaukee.



Map 9 – Percent Persons 65 or Older, 2000



Map 10 – Change in Percent Population 65 or Older, 1990 to 2000